

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1863.

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SUGAR—The transactions for the period under review have been very limited, and sales of Raw refined to the auction room. Stocks are large and the market very dull. Sales of Cane-sugar, 5¢; Butter-grease, 10¢-25¢; S. I. at 15¢; date, 12¢; inferior, 8¢. Butter-grease, 10¢-25¢.

MOLASSES—Sales of S. I. at 15¢; syrup exports.

BIGO—The market is still quiet, and the arrival of large additional supplies per ship, King Lear, will have no tendency to improve it. Sales of 560 bags Parma, 3¢; 121 bags S. I. 25¢.

SALT—3 tons of S. I., \$12.50.

COPPER—The stock of all descriptions although not excessive, is still in great demand, excepting in the hands of the English, who are not yet in a position to buy. Prices are very firm, and an increased demand would meet a corresponding supply in rates. Sales of Rim, 2¢; 25¢; Costa Rica, 25¢; Rota, 25¢.

EXCHANGE—On the Atlantic cities ranges at 33¢ ap. 40¢ ap. premium on gold for currency bills, and at 5¢ 6¢ ap. each, premium for coin. No variation in the rates of sterling's Bank Bills. The English are still in a position to buy. Our orders are offering rather freely, the demand, though fair, has not been active. Rates of sterlings (May 1), however, are well maintained. New York, April 1, 100¢; Boston, 100¢; prices to-day, 92¢ 95¢—the latter an extreme figure, at which no constant amount could be placed.

The above is equal to a premium of 51 percent on the gold paid, which corresponds with the rate of gold in New York at the latest advices, which stood at 151 on the 1st of May.

The Eastern markets continue in the wildest state of excitement and change. The prices ruling one day were not to be relied on for twenty-four hours.

An illustration of the speculative spirit that rules in the commercial world is to be found in a transaction of A. T. Stewart, the dry-goods dealer, who, in order to obtain a cheaper remittance to Europe, sent his agent to pay his imports from France, stationed agents in each of the principal cities, and on a given day bought up all the butter that could be had, amounting to four millions of pounds, for export to Europe.

A capital story, exhibiting the gold frenzy in Boston, when action began to decline, will be found on our last page.

The Hamburg bark *Fetisch*, now at sea to-day, in ballast, for Sydney, where at the last accounts shipping was in active demand, and she will probably do well.

Besides the *Young Hector*, which brought nearly a full cargo of assorted merchandise, we have no foreign arrival to notice and but few coasting vessels. No more conclusive evidence of the stagnation of trade can be found than the few transactions in the auction rooms. Still our agricultural enterprises are still quietly moving forward, and any depression in trade can only be temporary.

Some of our small produce growers, anxious to open up a market for their industry, frequently make shipments of produce to San Francisco, as far as they can, in entire ignorance of what they are doing, or the hazard attending such transactions. To illustrate this we will insert a copy of what actually occurred. The account sales having been received by the last mail. We reserve the names only:

Account Sales Merchandise per Comet, from Honolulu.	
1 case Leaf Tobacco, 67 lbs @ 10¢ per lb.	\$10.72
Charges:	
Delivery, 10¢	1.00
Freight 16.65	2.69
Drayage 2.69	0.58
Commission 1.00	20.70

Balance due from the shipper. \$9.98

The above is only a sample of the result experienced in numerous ventures made by parties, who hope to open up a mine or two prospecting in a new field. As a general rule, it is always better for the producer to sell his produce at a low price at home than undertake to realize in a foreign and uncertain market. The only exception to this rule is, when he cannot sell at any price at home.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

1-100 of salt, Arctic, of Boston, 480 lbs, 12 years old, has sold for \$1,000.

Ship *Otello*, Capt. Killmer, arrived at N. Bedford 12th March, having made the passage from Honolulu in 90 days, stopping to take a wharf off the river. Plates, 800 have been since sold. At 15¢ ap. per dozen, the voyage 110 lbs ap. 4,000 do weight, and 55,000 lbs gross.

English papers chronicle the arrival of two ships from Bombay, one with 4,000 bales of cotton and the other with 1,000 bales of sugar. The third ship, the cargo of the same community, the first full cargo of the kind which has ever arrived in the Mersey from China.

The New Bedford *Mercury* states that the insurance offices of the city have decided to take no new risks on Atlantic whalers on whale-ships bound to the Pacific, which intend to cruise in the Atlantic.

NEW BEDFORD OIL MARKET.—March 30.

The market remains quiet. Owing to the decline and unsettled state of oil, the demand has fallen off, but holders are anxious to get rid of their surplus. The market is diminished quantity to be imported. The only transaction for the week is a sale of 168 lbs. sperm imported per *Aeneas* being hauled to Providence port, and sold in Boston on private terms.—*Ship List*.

Ships' Mails.

For KAUAI—per Amble Louise, to-day, and Kalama, Friday. For SAN FRANCISCO—per Young Hector, about June 6.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

May 21—Schooner Johnson, from ports on Kamal, with 200 cts wood, 400 pounds salt oil, 9 barrels, 1 hri tobacco, 3 doors pass.

21—Am bark Young Hector, Paty, 17 days from San Fran-

22—Steamer Annie Laura, Merchant, from Kamal, with 250 bushel wheat, 8 cts wood, 6 cabin and 8 deck pass.

23—Schooner Kamemachia IV, Clark, from Malib, with 175 bbls molasses, 100 bbl koku, lumber, 200 bbls do 10 native pass.

23—Schooner Anna, Crane, from Hills, with 623 kgs sugar, 42 kgs molasses, 25 kgs palm, 4 kgs flour, 4 kgs coffee, 1 cabin and 8 deck pass.

24—Schooner Emma Cooke, Hobson, from Makala and Makai's Harbor, with 100 bbls palm, 100 bbls koku, 12 lbs corn, 1 log shark skin, 6 lbs iron, etc., 20 pass.

25—Schooner Kalama, Johnson, from ports on Kamal, with 20 cts wood, 100 bbls, 6 cabin and 2 deck pass.

26—Schooner Amble Louise, Ezed, from ports on Kamal.

DEPARTURES.

21—Steamer Kilimiki, McGregor, for windward ports.

21—Schooner Kukui, Hobson, for Lahaina and Makai's Harbor.

21—Schooner Moiki, Naples, for Lahaina and Kalaeloa.

22—Steamer Anna Laura, Merchant, for Kamal.

22—Schooner Kalama, Johnson, for Kamal.

23—Schooner Nettle Merrill, Crane, for Hills.

23—Schooner Emma Cooke, Hobson, for Lahaina.

Vessels Expected from Foreign Ports.

Am clipper ship White Swallow, to leave San Francisco May 15 for Hawaii's Islands,—pay tonnage, Honolulu.

Am ship *W. H. Elmore*, from San Francisco at the close of May—date here June 12th to 14th.

Am ship George Washington, Anderson, from Newcastle, Australia—daily expected.

Am ship *W. H. Elmore*, Deshon, sailed from Boston March 12, with general cargo to Co. Brewster & Co.

IMPORTS.

From SAN FRANCISCO—per Young Hector, May 22—10 M shingles, 100 M bricks, 120 bushel salmon, 1000 lbs, 140 bushel 150 cts, 2 lbs opium, 4 lbs tobacco, 2 lbs cigars, 10 lbs drags, 20 lbs raisins, 4 bushel shives, 2 lbs palm, 20 lbs molasses, 10 lbs setting, 17 lbs chalk, 11 M lbs boards, 20 M lbs siding, 30 lbs lead pipe, 19 lbs figures, 25 lbs wine, 1 bag blue denims, 9 lbs fire works, 24 lbs fire crackers, about 400 lbs unpeeled molasses, etc.

PASSENGERS.

FOREIGN.

From SAN FRANCISCO—per Anna, Paty, May 22—Mrs. Stell and children, Mrs. John Parker, E. Perkins, U. S. Consul at Lahaina, W. H. Elmore, Mr. Bay de Buxton, P. B. Anchors, J. G. Garner, A. Garrett, G. W. Coggeshall, J. Shae, Ab. U. Mitchell, 6 cabin and 6 children, Peter Keegan, Carl Wilhelm, 15.

COASTWISE.

For KAUAI—per Fetisch, May 28—Capt. Milne, wife and 6 children, Alex. Boller, wife and 6 children, Peter Keegan, Carl Mitchell, 6 cabin and about 150 lbs.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—Our readers will note the advertisement, in auction column, of sale, on Saturday next, of the premises in Nuuanu Valley, now occupied by Thomas Brown, Esq. Other important sales will also be found in the auction columns.

We are indebted to Capt. Paty for late advices in the news line. Also to Messrs. Miller & Merritt, Messrs. Brooks & Co., and J. W. Sullivan, of San Francisco, for special attention to the war & to the press.

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

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The improved condition of the Union causes in the American struggle, and the disheartening prospects of the rebellion.

The re-union of parties throughout the North, to aid the Government in prosecuting the war with increased vigor.

The Royal Marriage in England and its festivities.

The increasing success of the Polish Insurrection.

From all sources, there appears to be but one opinion expressed regarding the civil war in the United States—that the power of the government is augmenting and strengthening, while that of the rebels is declining. Never, since the opening of the rebellion, have the finances of the government been so prosperous as at present. The greatest drawback which it has had to contend with, has been the difficulty of raising money to carry on the war. Money constitutes the sinews of war, and without it no nation, however powerful, can long carry on a domestic or foreign campaign.

The slow train to be taken is probably the heaviest ever used by any army in the world, although not number as extensive as in the army of the Potomac. We have 10, 15, 20 and 25 miles of roads, 8 miles of 10 to 12 miles of road, 42 and 68 pound James' rifles, 32, 50, 100 and 200 pound Parrot rifles, with a quantity of smaller field artillery. These guns are not to be reckoned with, as they are used for a range of five miles. It is not proposed to use them over 300 yards, which will be the greatest distance they will be obliged to throw a shot. This distance will easily within the range of our riflemen, and the gunners are available to hit a piece of twenty yards square every time that distance is reached (nearly two miles). So much for the preparations. Ammunition supplied for three weeks continual firing of 1000 rounds per gun, the powder to be dried and the gunner to be ready to load when the gun is fired.

The advice by the bark *Comet* will, probably solve the Charleston riddle.

From New Orleans the news is favorable. Gen. Banks has used his forces with success, having regained possession of a large portion of the State of Louisiana, till recently overrun by the rebels. The effect of this success has been to open a channel of communication through some of the bayous with Admiral Farragut's fleet and the forces between Port Hudson and Vicksburg. This is a great advantage gained, and will tend to reduce the resources of the rebels and cut off their supplies from west of the Mississippi river.

Gen. Rosencrans holds in Tennessee what appears to be a somewhat critical position, being nearly surrounded by detached rebel forces. The effect of this success has been to open a channel of communication through some of the bayous with Admiral Farragut's fleet and the forces between Port Hudson and Vicksburg. This is a great advantage gained, and will tend to reduce the resources of the rebels and cut off their supplies from west of the Mississippi river.

Turning to Europe, we find England has been the scene of one of the most magnificent displays ever witnessed. The wedding of the Prince of Wales occurred on the 10th of March, and the English papers after that date are filled with lengthy accounts of the affair. They all agree as to its grandeur and the wonderful turnout of the people. The *Times* says "the demonstration was a grand moral triumph" of which England may honestly be proud, and that it is not easy to understand why he remains so passive, unless he is compelled to do so. It is possible that he may meet with some reverses ere long, but it is difficult to form any opinion.

This is not a sample of the tone of the leaders of the Democratic party now, whatever it was last fall. Should this re-union of parties continue for twelve months even, the prospects of the rebellion will be poor enough.

The condition and prosperity of the North at this time are remarkable, and in singular contrast with those of the South. Although carrying on a war that must cost the nation at least five hundred millions per annum, yet its agricultural prosperity is such that its exports to Europe for 1863, consisting mostly of grain and produce, should they continue as at present, will amount to \$200,000,000, to which must be added \$60,000,000 of specie! The produce exports from New York, from January 1 to March 30, amounted to \$32,000,000; and specie exports were over \$15,000,000. To which must be added large exports of gold and produce from San Francisco and other ports. During all its late history, and during its most prosperous years, nothing like this has ever been known, even when it had a hundred millions of Southern cotton and produce to import into its tables. America has now become the chief granary of Europe, and her super abundance of corn and wheat, and flour, stock the markets of England, France, and almost every other European nation. Is it any wonder that Europe looks on to this great struggle with amazement, when her rulers and cabinets expected the very reverse of the present state of affairs, when they expected that internal dissensions, poverty and mob law would follow the Southern rebellion? Is it any wonder that the people of England and of all Europe, when they feel and enjoy the benefits of the Northern trade, and agricultural industry, should veto any movements of their rulers to interfere to the injury of their best friend and customer?

This surprising and unexpected aid from our distant and insulated friends in the Pacific ocean, gives us the liveliest emotions of gratitude. I have already endeavored to express this in a former communication. Your increased liberality shows us that oceans cannot wash out patriotic blood, the fire of your valour is not to be quenched, nor your American piety, and we take new courage at the hearty voice of our friends, which traitors are seeking to crush, when we find that the remotest of our countrymen are praying and delving to aid and bless our cause.

We shall do it. Keep your courage up. We do not mean that you spectators, who from your island peaks can survey our struggle better than we who are in the smoke at home, shall be ashamed of us! Tell the ships from foreign shores that touch at your ports, that the American flag has not yet lost a single star, and does not mean to lower its front ensign before any flag in the world or on the seas!

Hexay W. Bellows, President, At the Lowest Market Rates!

LEWIS & DICKSON,
HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AT
LUMBER YARD!
Opening on King's Fort & Merchant Streets.

Oregon 1 inch Boards, rough and planed,
do. Planks 11, 14, 2 and 3 inch,
do. Shingles 12x28,

Redwood 1 inch Boards, rough and planed,
do. Planks 11, 14, 2 and 3 inch,
do. Ponderosa Pine 12x28,

Oregon 1 inch Boards, rough and planed,
do. Planks 11, 14, 2 and 3 inch,
do. 4 feet Clapboards,

.... ALSO....